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of statements with which he may disagree. But that must be reckoned a benefit, if the book stimulates thought while presenting an opposing view. It is worth reading, for it is clear and dispassionate, seeing alike foibles and excellencies.

Farm Management. By G. F. WARREN. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 8vo, pp. xviii+590. \$1. 50.

As one might infer from the title, the problem to which the author addresses himself is that of how to secure the greatest net profit to the individual farmer, or as he puts it, "the greatest possible labor income." In general, according to Professor Warren, this is to be secured by organizing and employing the production factors at the farmer's disposal in such a way as to secure the greatest economy in production. Once the *type* of farming is settled upon, it becomes a question of the most profitable investment in and use of acreage, equipment, live stock, labor, etc. The distinction is constantly drawn between greatest possible production and that production which will yield the greatest net profit. After pointing out the prevalent sources of waste in farm management, notably that due to the incomplete use of horse and machinery power on the farm, the author shows how much of this waste may be eliminated and strongly recommends that farmers adopt a system of cost accounting to that end.

The clear and at times rather pithy mode of expression is supplemented by many interesting and suggestive cuts and diagrams. Probably the arrangement of the treatment could be improved so as to avoid unnecessary repetition. In support of the main thesis the method is scientific, and is based upon the results of much personal experience and travel and of wide investigation. The author, however, attempts to cover a good many questions aside from this, and at times his statements appear somewhat gratuitous, and rather superficial. For instance, in discussing the question of crop yields per acre in the United States, he fails to take account of the character of the seasons, and unless one reads with extreme care, one is likely to infer that the fertility of the soils in the United States has greatly increased. The book should prove valuable to the practical farmer and should afford him much interesting data to work upon. Its conservative, practical tone may well prove to be a good antidote to the flood of superficial literature that has recently been published on the general subject of agriculture.